WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, February 03, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L7	L6 and HIV.ti.	5	L7
L6	L5 and HIV-1	127	L6
L5	L4 and HIV	199	L5
L4	L3 and infect$	240	L4
L3	L2 and (lentivir$ vector)	249	L3
L2	L1 and LTR	5554	L2
L1	lentivir$ or retrovir$	24863	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Amx
2/3/03

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3/3,AB/8 (Item 8 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09395788 BIOSIS NO.: 199497404158

Direct injection of a recombinant retroviral **vector induces human immunodeficiency virus-specific immune responses in mice and nonhuman primates.**

AUTHOR: Irwin Michael J(a); Laube Lisa S; Lee Virginia; Austin Melissa; Chada Sunil; Anderson Carol-Gay; Townsend Kay; Jolly Douglas J; Warner John F
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Immunobiol., Viagene, Inc, San Diego, CA 92121**USA
JOURNAL: Journal of Virology 68 (8):p5036-5044 1994
ISSN: 0022-538X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The cytotoxic T-lymphocyte (CTL) response plays an important role in controlling the severity and duration of viral infections. Immunization by direct in vivo administration of **retroviral** vector particles represents an efficient means of introducing and expressing genes and, subsequently, the proteins they encode in vivo in mammalian cells. In this manner foreign proteins can be provided to the endogenous, class I major histocompatibility complex antigen presentation pathway leading to CTL activation. A nonreplicating recombinant **retroviral** vector, encoding the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) IIIB envelope and rev proteins, has been developed and examined for stimulation of immune responses in mouse, rhesus macaque, and baboon models. Animals were immunized by direct **intramuscular** injection of the **retroviral** vector particles. Vector-immunized mice. macaques, and baboons generated long-lived CD8+, major histocompatibility complex-restricted CTL responses that were HIV-1 protein specific. The CTL responses were found to be dependent on the ability of the **retroviral** vector to transduce cells. The vector also elicited HIV-1 envelope-specific antibody responses in mice and baboons. These studies demonstrate the ability of a **retroviral** vector encoding HIV-1 proteins to stimulate cellular and humoral immune responses and suggest that retrovector immunization may provide an effective means of inducing or augmenting CTL responses in HIV-1-infected individuals.

1994

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Set	Items	Description
S1	124656	LENTIVIR?
S2	1958	LENTIVIR?(W)VECTOR
S3	852	S2 AND HIV
S4	425	S3 AND INFECT?
S5	68	S4 AND HIV-1
S6	44	RD (unique items)
S7	71	S4 AND LTR
S8	31	RD (unique items)
S9	0	S6 AND NALDINI/AU
S10	34	S2 AND NALDINI/AU
S11	32	RD (unique items)
S12	4	S11 AND SONG/AU

?t 12/3,ab/1-4
>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 65, 135

Dialog file: medicine Ama 2/3/03

12/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 135)
DIALOG(R)File 135:NewsRx Weekly Reports

0000016635 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
"Lentiviral Vectors for In Vivo Gene Delivery."
AIDS Weekly, October 27, 1997, p.32

DOCUMENT TYPE: Research News LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 308

12/3,AB/2 (Item 1 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

01728563 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19964393 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Lentiviral vectors for in vivo gene delivery.(Conference News)
Naldini, L.; Song, J.; Kelly, M.; Davis, J.; Nagy, D.; Mandel, R.; Zufferey, R.; Trono, D.; Kay, M.
AIDS Weekly Plus, p32(1)
Oct 27,
1997
PUBLICATION FORMAT: Newsletter ISSN: 1069-1456 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional; Trade
WORD COUNT: 319 LINE COUNT: 00029

✓ **12/3,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 370)**
DIALOG(R)File 370:Science

00500268
In Vivo Gene Delivery and Stable Transduction of Nondividing Cells by a Lentiviral Vector
Naldini, Luigi; Blomer, Ulrike; Gallay, Philippe; Ory, Daniel; Mulligan, Richard; Gage, Fred H.; Verma, Inder M.; Trono, Didier
L. Naldini, U. Blomer, P. Gallay, F. H. Gage, I. M. Verma, D. Trono, Salk Institute, 10010 North Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA. ; D. Ory and R. Mulligan, Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, 9 Cambridge Center, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA.
Science Vol. 272 5259 pp. 263
Publication Date: 4-12-1996 (960412) Publication Year: 1996
Document Type: Journal ISSN: 0036-8075
Language: English
Section Heading: Reports
Word Count: 3384

Abstract: A retroviral vector system based on the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) was developed that, in contrast to a murine leukemia virus-based counterpart, transduced heterologous sequences into HeLa cells and rat fibroblasts blocked in the cell cycle, as well as into human primary macrophages. Additionally, the HIV vector could mediate stable in vivo gene transfer into terminally differentiated neurons. The ability of HIV-based viral vectors to deliver genes in vivo into nondividing cells could increase the applicability of retroviral vectors in human gene therapy.

12/3,AB/4 (Item 1 from file: 442)

00111019

Progenitor Cell Biology Implications for Neural Regeneration (ARTICLE)

MEHLER, MARK F.; KESSLER, JOHN A.
Archives of Neurology
July, 1999; Neurological Review: tzn780
LINE COUNT: 00557

Afew brief years ago, damage to the central nervous system was generally perceived to be irreparable, and loss of neurons was largely viewed as an irreversible process. However, major advances in the study of neural progenitor cells have altered these perceptions, and rational approaches to the repair of the damaged nervous system using transplanted progenitor cells now seem feasible. This review will discuss the basic biology of neural progenitor cells, the mechanisms regulating the generation of neurons and glia from these cells, and the techniques that are available for preparing such cells for transplantation into the nervous system. The potential uses for these cells in treating neurologic disease will then be reviewed, and the theoretical and technical problems that may be encountered will be discussed. Arch Neurol. 1999;56:780-784
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12/9/1 (Item 1 from File: 135)
DIALOG(R)File 135:NewsRx Weekly Reports

0000016635 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)
"Lentiviral Vectors for In Vivo Gene Delivery."
AIDS Weekly, October 27, 1997, p.32

DOCUMENT TYPE: Research News LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
AUDIENCE: Professional
WORD COUNT: 308

TEXT: According to an abstract submitted by the authors to the International Symposium on Gene Therapy for Hemophilia, held September 4-6, 1997, in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, "Lentiviral vectors hold great promise for gene transfer. At variance with MLV-derived vectors, they integrate efficiently in the genome of non-dividing cells. We previously described a **lentiviral vector** partly derived from HIV-1, and pseudotyped by an heterologous envelope such as the VSV G protein or the amphotropic MLV envelope. When injected into the brain of adult rats, the vector achieved efficient transfer and long-term expression of the transgene in neurons, in the absence of significant pathology. To be considered for clinical applications, lentiviral vectors must comply to the strictest safety standards, as dictated by the choice of parental virus. We have now identified a minimal set of HIV functions necessary for transduction of non-dividing cells both in vitro and in vivo. A vector assembled from a packaging construct in which the sequence encoding for Vif, Vpr, Vpu, and Nef, all critical virulence factors, have been deleted was as efficient as one derived from a wild-type construct at delivering transgenes into non-dividing cells in vitro, and into neurons in vivo. Furthermore, such a minimal packaging construct could be stably introduced into a cell line. The use of stable, minimal HIV derived packaging system, in which five genes essential for the HIV pathogenesis have been eliminated, is a significant step toward clinically acceptable lentiviral vectors. We also report on the ability of the **lentiviral vector** to transduce efficiently other tissues relevant for gene therapy, and in particular liver and muscle." (Authors) L. **Naldini** , J. **Song** , M. Kelly, J. Davis, D. Nagy, R. Mandel, R. Zufferey, D. Trono and M. Kay. (Institution) Cell Genesys, Foster City; Salk Institute, San Diego, California; University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

DESCRIPTORS: news
SUBJECT HEADING: Vector Development

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